GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:464
ANSWERED ON:18.11.2016
National Health Mission
Pala Shri Vincent H;Shekhawat Shri Gajendra Singh

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical facilities under National Health Mission are following the IPHS standards, if so, the State/UT-wise details of staff strength in such medical facilities and actual staff deployment including the doctor-patient ratio;

(b) whether the Government is aware that as per IPHS standards, India needs more than 10000 gynaecologists in its public hospital system; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to fill such posts for gynaecologists?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)
(a): As per Rural Health Statistics 2014-15, the details of Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres meeting IPHS norms, State/ UTs wise, is given at annexure I & II. As per Health Management Information Systems data, 407 Community Health Centres (CHCs) and 42 District Hospitals (DHs) are meeting with IPHS norms. The details of staff strength and doctor-patient ratio in respect of 407 CHCs and 37 DHs are given at Annexure III & IV. Five District Hospitals have not uploaded data on HMIS.

(b): The estimated number of gynecologist required in the public health system in secondary care is about 8500.

(c): Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of doctors in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. Nonetheless, under NHM, financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).
Support is also provided to States/UTs by giving hard area allowance to health human resources for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas. Financial incentives in the form of performance link incentives are being provided to attract specialists including gynaecologists in public health facilities particularly in rural areas.
Emergency obstetric care training is also being provided to doctors to overcome the shortage of gynaecologists that can perform c-sections. Moreover, sourcing of gynaecologists is also supported with payments on per case basis or per day basis.

Further, in order to encourage doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India, with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:
(i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
(ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
Besides the above, several states are adopting their own measures to attract gynaecologists to serve in public health facilities.